Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 7, line 19 and ending at page 8, line 25 to read, as follows.

In some of the image forming apparatuses, the multiple image formation stations, which are vertically arranged in a straight line, are in the form of a process cartridge removably mounted in the main assembly of an image forming apparatus. For example in the case of the laser beam printer shown in Figure 8, the photosensitive drum 10 as an image bearing member which is rotationally driven, ~~the charge roller 11 as a charging means,~~ the charge roller 11 as a charging means for uniformly charging the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum 10, the developing apparatus 13 as a developing means for developing an electrostatic latent image into a visible image with the user of toner as developer, and the cleaning apparatus 14 as a cleaning means for cleaning the photosensitive drum 10, are integrally disposed in a cartridge (housing), effecting thereby a process cartridge 1 (1Y, 1M, 1C, and 1Bk), which is positioned in the image formation station P (PY, PM, PC, and PBk). The configuration of the process cartridge does not need to be limited to the above described one, as long as a photosensitive member with developer, and cleaning means for cleaning the photosensitive member, are integrally disposed in a cartridge removably mountable in the main assembly of an image forming apparatus. According to the process cartridge system, as a process cartridge having run out of one of the consumables, for example, developer, is replaced, other consumables such as a photosensitive drum are also replaced, drastically improving maintenance efficiency.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 10, line 25 and ending at page 11, line 25 to read, as follows.

Further, there need to be no less than two blade bias power sources, that is, power sources 22a and 22b, for applying bias to the development blades 17, because, as the image forming apparatus is switched to the monochromatic mode in which the developing apparatuses 13Y, 13M, and 13C in the three image formation stations PY, PM, and PC, that is, the image formation stations other than the black image formation station, are kept inactive, not only the application of the biases to the development rollers 16Y, 16M, and 16C has to be stopped, but also, the application of the biases to the development blades 17 in the three color image formation stations PY, PM, and PC has to be stopped, for the following reason. That is, as the rotation of the development roller 16 is stopped, a ceratin amount ~~mount~~ of toner particles becomes stuck in the nip between the development blade 17 and developer roller 16, and is deteriorated by the electric current which flows between the development blade 17 and development roller 16. Thus, if the application of the bias to the development blade 17 is continued, these toner particles sometimes are solidly adhered to the development blade 17. If the toner particles adhere to the development blade 17, the development blade 17 is prevented from uniformly coating the development roller 16 with toner, which sometimes results in the formation of a [[an]] streaky image.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 16, line 10 and ending at page 17, line 1 to read, as follows.

The image forming apparatus 100 has first to fourth image formation stations (image formation units) PY, PM, PC, and Pbk, as image forming means, which form

yellow (Y), magenta (M), cyan (C), and black (Bk) images, respectively. The four image formation units PY, PM, PC, and Pbk are disposed in parallel with each other and ~~parallel,~~ perpendicular to an intermediary transfer member (transfer belt) 31, as a transfer medium, which circularly moves in the direction indicated by an arrow mark in the drawing. More specifically, listing from the bottom in Figure 1, yellow, magenta, cyan, and black image formation units PY, PM, PC, and Pbk are vertically aligned in parallel with [[to]] each other, and a full-color image is formed by sequentially transferring yellow, magenta, cyan, and black color toner images from the image formation units PY, PM, PC, and Pbk, respectively, onto the intermediary transfer belt 31, yielding thereby a full-color image, on the belt 31.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 21, line 22 and ending at page 22, line 19 to read, as follows.

The development roller 16 in this embodiment comprises a metallic core 16a, and an elastic layer 16b formed on the peripheral surface of the metallic core 16a. It is 16 mm in external diameter. The metallic core 16a is formed of metal such as aluminum, aluminum alloy, etc., and the elastic layer 16b comprises a base layer 16b1, and a surface layer 16b2 layered on the bas layer 16b1. The base layer 16b1 of the elastic layer 16b is formed of rubbery substance such as silicone rubber, and the surface layer 16b2 of the elastic layer 16b is formed of ether-urethane or nylon. Of course, the materials for these layers are not limited to those listed above; it is possible to employ a foamed substance, for example, a sponge material, ~~sponge,~~ as the material for the base layer 16b1, and rubbery substance as the material for the surface layer 16b2. The electrical resistance of the

development roller 16 was 1 MΩ, which was measured while the development roller 16 was kept pressed on a metallic cylinder with a diameter of 30 mm, applying the total weight of 1 kg, and while a voltage of 50 V was applied to the development roller. In this embodiment, the development roller 16 is rotationally driven by a driving means (unshown) at a peripheral velocity of 160 mm/sec.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 34, line 1 and ending at page 34, line 6 to read, as follows.

With the biases to be applied from the power sources 22a and 22b to the development rollers 16 and development blade 17 reduced in potential level to 0 V, the above-described ~~above described~~ solid toner adhesion to the development blade 17 kept in contact with the stationary development roller 16, does not occur.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 41, line 22 and ending at page 41, line 25 to read, as follows.

As will be evident from the results given in Tables 3, 4, and 5, the longer the current [[was]] flowed with the development roller 16 not being rotated, the worse the solid toner adhesion.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 47, line 5 and ending at page 47, line 20 to read, as follows.

Figure 6 is a schematic sectional view of the essential portion, in particular, the portion comprising the photosensitive drums 10, developing apparatuses 13, primary

transfer rollers 26, and intermediary transfer belt 31, of the image forming apparatus in this embodiment in the monochromatic print mode. As will be evident from the drawing, in the monochromatic print mode, the photosensitive drum 10, development roller 16, toner supply roller 18, and primary transfer roller 26 [[16]] in each of the yellow, magenta, an cyan image formation stations PY, PM, and PC are kept stationary, and bias is continuously applied to development blade 17 and development roller 16 in each of the yellow, magenta, and cyan image formation stations PY, PM, and PC, as in the first embodiment.